The Grub-ſtreet Journal. NUMB. 319.

THURSDAY, *FEBRUARY* 5, 1736.

To the Society of GRUB-STREET.

Gentlemen,

AS I had the honour of being a Correſpondent now and then with your late worthy Secretary, I am in hopes you will be ſo indulgent as to continue the encouragement of one of my old Amuſements of ſometimes writing a Letter for your Journal.

The following Obſervations were drawn up on the occaſion of my being lately in a very remarkable ſet of company, whoſe *Voices*, and *manner* of converſing, had ſomething ſo very extraordinary in them, that I could not forbear making ſome general reflections upon theſe two ſubjects.

A man of any tolerable phyſiognomical ſagacity and obſervation, may gueſs very ſtrongly, from the manner of any one's ſpeaking, at the particular temper and diſpoſition of the ſpeaker.

Nature not only ſtamps an image of the mind upon the face and countenance, but makes the very tone of our *voice* bear a ſtrict analogy and reſemblance to the harmony or diſcord of the ſoul.

Some of the old Philoſophers thought it was a much ſurer way of judging, in this caſe, from the voice, than from the face. I will not pretend to determine in ſo nice a point. I would only obſerve, that there is ſcarce a feature, but, to one inteliigent in the ſcience, diſcovers a peculiar relation to ſome paſſion or other. Whether the voice, being but one, makes a leſs diſcovery than the whole face, conſidered in the *Colour*, *Features*, and *Countenance*, I leave to the more judicious. There is a remarkable ſtory told us of SOCRATES, which ſhews his opinion, that the *voice* is a much better indication of a particular genius and diſpoſition, than the *face*. A great man orders his ſon's tutor to go with him to SOCRATES, for his opinion of the boy's genius. Upon his being brought to SOCRATES, who was acquainted by the tutor with the deſign of his coming to him, SOCRATES ſays immediately, *ſpeak*, my boy, that I may *ſee* thee. By which it appears, he did not think it of near the importance to examine his face, as to hear his voice.

Nothing is plainer, even to the moſt unobſerving, than, that in the *tranſports* and *exceſſes* of any paſſion, the voice will be conformed and adapted to that paſſion, by a tone and manner peculiar to it. In any extraordinary, or violent commotion of the mind, nature ſhews herſelf in a very remarkable and diſtinguiſhing manner. She makes the tongue the interpreter of her paſſions, as HORACE expreſſes it.

—— *Effert animi motus interprete lingua.*

It is becauſe of this natural correſpondence betwixt our paſſions and our ways of ſpeaking, that in our theatrical performances, they are always looked upon to excell the moſt, who ſhew this correſpondence the ſtrongeſt, and are moſt expreſſive of the paſſions they are to repreſent. The more we come up to pure, ſimple nature in this reſpect, the more we are always ſure to pleaſe. *Judgment* to know *how* the paſſions are to be expreſſed, will do a very little towards an agreeable expreſſion and repreſentation of them. Unleſs *nature* aſſiſts, we ſhall make but poor work of it; we ſhall be but correctly dull, and very judiciouſly heavy.

As it is eaſy in any extraordinary commotions and agitations of the mind to know, by the voice at that time, the particular paſſion that affects a man; ſo it is not very difficult, to one who has often compared the voices and characters of men together, to form a notion of a *general* temper, from a man's common way of ſpeaking, when he is unaffected and out of paſſion.

It is true, a man may very often cover and diſguiſe the true ſtate of his mind by a manner of ſpeaking, that has no reſemblance at all to it. He may play the hypocrite, and falſify with a tone of voice, at that time *unnatural* and affected. But ſuch exceptions as theſe are quite out of the caſe, and have nothing to do with the notion of a *natural* conformity and agreement betwixt the voice and temper, which never fails to diſcover itſelf, in ſome degree or other, when nature is ſimple and undiſguiſed.

But men are not more different in their voices and ways of ſpeaking, than they are in the uſe and application of the faculty of ſpeech. Some are ſo careful of the little inſtrument of loquacity, and make uſe of it ſo very ſparingly, that one would think they were afraid of wearing it out too ſoon. Others are playing upon it ſo perpetually, that they muſt ſurely imagine it to be the moſt agreeable muſick in the world, and that it is impoſſible either for themſelves or others ever to be tired of it.

One of the antients ſaid, that the reaſon why we have two ears and but one mouth is, that we may hear as much more as we ſpeak. And another of them obſerving a young man very noiſy and talkative in a publick company, told him, that his ears had got down into his mouth. It is certain, nevertheleſs, that too much *taciturnity* is almoſt as great a fault as too much *loquacity*. We ought to avoid the extreme of talking too little, as well as the extreme of talking too much. We ſhould no more let our tongue get into our ears, than our ears into our tongue.

It is a trite, common expreſſion, that the emptieſt veſſels make the greateſt noiſe. This obſervation, I own, is very often true, and on the other hand, it is very often falſe. Talking much, or talking little, depends not on the intellectual ſtore-room being well or ill furniſhed, but upon the dulneſs or vivacity of our conſtitutions, upon weak or ſtrong nerves, and upon good or bad ſpirits. We may obſerve the very ſame perſon to talk much more at one time than at another, which muſt certainly be owing to a more extraordinary briskneſs of temper, at one time, than at another. Not but that he has as much in his head, when he talks little, as when he talks much; but he has not the power of bringing it out at all times, in the ſame quantities and proportions. Thus, as a man differs from himſelf in this reſpect at different times; ſo ſome men differ, as much at leaſt, from other men, and all this for the ſame reaſon, the different condition of the nerves and animal ſpirits.

Some men, which is a very great happineſs both to themſelves and others, both talk well, and think juſtly. Their thoughts proceed regularly, and their words flow agreeably. For a perſon to talk well, he muſt have converſed much. Habit and experience are as neceſſary to give a graceful eaſe to diſcourſe, as they are to our excelling in any one thing whatever. They who keep moſt company, and ſee moſt of the world, not only generally talk more, but much better, and in a more ready and elegant manner, than thoſe who have not had the ſame advantages. They who have a fine way, both of talking and thinking, have certainly habituated themſelves to the *latter* as well as the former. For a juſt and regular way of thinking is as much improved by *habit*, as converſation itſelf. Theſe men are of a fine happy temperature and complexion. They have not too many ſpirits to make it difficult for them to give a cloſe attention to a ſubject; nor too few to make it difficult to be entertaining in what they ſay upon it. They have thought juſt ſo much as not to have waſted their ſpirits for converſation; and they have talked, and otherwiſe employed themſelves, no more than what is conſiſtent with a proper compoſure and ſerenity of mind for juſt reflection and ſpeculation.

Some people think without talking, and ſome there are who talk without thinking. Some have ſcarce any ideas to their words, and ſome have ſcarce any words for their ideas. Both are faulty, and both ought to correct and cure themſelves of their reſpective imperfections; theſe by thinking leſs, and thoſe by thinking more; theſe by learning the art of *talking*, and thoſe by learning the art of *thinking*. They who talk without diſtinct and regular thinking, let their tongues *outrun* their underſtandings. They who think without talking, care not to let their tongues *overtake* them.

If ſome people would converſe more, they would be more fit for the returns of thinking. If others would converſe leſs, they would be more *capable* of thinking. Too much converſation gives the mind an indiſpoſition for thinking; and too little incourages a diſpoſition that will at laſt be very prejudicial to it. Unleſs we relax now and then by converſing, we ſhall weaken ourſelves by too much intenſeneſs of thought; and unleſs our minds be often accuſtomed to thinking, they will grow hard and inflexible by being too long inclined the other way, and may be at laſt incapable of a proper exerciſe of the cogitative faculty.

Modeſty and diffidence make us talk very little, and conceit and aſſurance a great deal. The former qualities hinder us from ſaying ſo much as we ought upon an argument, and the latter always a great deal more.

Some men clear up a thing in a very few words; others the more they talk upon a ſubject, the more they perplex and darken it. Some there are who ſee almoſt quite round a queſtion at once, and will hit off a difficulty in a moment. Others, the longer they are endeavouring and pretending to explain a thing, the more indiſtinct and confuſed are they in their own notions of it. One blunder begets another. The underſtanding weakens as expreſſions increaſe; ſo that from ſeeing but a very little before we begun to ſpeak, after we have ſpoken ſome time, we are not able to ſee any thing at all.

They are often thought to have the better of an argument by the generality of the hearers, who talk moſt upon it. For there are hearers who have none, or very little notion of the thing diſcourſed upon, and who always imagine, that he who talks the leaſt is the weaker party, and that he, who is the moſt confident in the defence of his cauſe, is certainly the beſt defender of it. Theſe are they who make up their want of *ſenſe*, by an extraordinary skill in *ſounds*; who always conclude in behalf of the greateſt noiſe, and think it a demonſtration, that you cannot poſſibly be rightly qualified to maintain your cauſe, if you are not equally vigorous and obſtinate, with your adverſary, in maintaining it. A prudent man ſhould, for this reaſon, decline talking upon a ſubject where moſt of the company are not, in ſome meaſure, acquainted with it; unleſs he is ſure he is a match for his opponent, not only in *ſenſe* and *reaſon*, but, in two other material things alſo, *noiſe* and *impudence*.

An ingenious, modeſt man ſhould always have a proper ſecond. It is no matter whether his friend underſtands much of the ſubject in debate; that is not neceſſary for his province. He muſt be a proud, haughty, impudent fellow, impatient of being contradicted, and incapable of being confuted. He muſt always think himſelf right in every thing, and be as loud and voluble as poſſible. He muſt *laugh* heartily, and be all along congratulating himſelf upon his imaginary triumphs. Let but one very modeſt man of good ſenſe have ſuch a one to ſtand by him, and there will be no doubt of a victory over half a hundred of the moſt baſhful, ſenſible creatures in the world.

It is generally thought a reflection upon a man to ſeem to heſitate, and ſtudy for a thought, when he is preſſed in an argument; and this is the reaſon, why moſt men generally let an anſwer fly out at once, though it be ever ſo weak and foreign to the purpoſe. The ſame man might often give a very good anſwer, if he would take a little time to conſider it, who often gives a very bad one, by making too haſty a reply. He is afraid of leſſening himſelf to the company, if he ſhould ſeem to pauſe and ſtick at any thing; and this is the reaſon, why, rather than forfeit their good opinion of him, he will fail his argument, and talk nonſenſically or very impertinently upon it.

It would be of uſe to many perſons, if they would learn to diſtinguiſh when they are in a proper diſpoſition to maintain an argument. He who is quick and lively at one time, is very dull and heavy at another. His judgment is not ſo clear, nor his apprehenſion ſo fine to day, as both may be to-morrow. Perhaps one hour may make the ſame difference as four and twenty. If then he finds himſelf not fit for a controverſial engagement, let him be ſo far from beginning a diſpute, that if it is poſſible, let him avoid it.

I am obliged, Gentlemen, to ſtop here, leſt I ſhould run out my Letter into too great a length. If I find you think theſe Obſervations not unworthy of being inſerted in your Paper, you may have more of this nature in a little time, from

Your humble ſervant,

and ſincere well wiſher to your Society,

J. T.

EPIGRAM.

Ye *Old Whigs*, and ye *Proteſtants* eke ſo *conſiſtent*,
The Reign of the Saints is, I doubt, yet far diſtant:
Both *Patriots* and *Courtiers*, to take off the *TEST*,
With *Petitions* and *Viſits* then why will ye peſter?
The'r *Love* to *Old England* were better expreſt,
Wou'd they join from the *Land-tax* to take off a *TESTER*.

CLUVIENUS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

P. *Daily Poſt-Boy.*
DP. *Daily Poſt.*
DJ. *Daily Journal.*
DA. *Daily Advertiſer.*
LP. *London Daily Poſt.*
G. *Daily Gazetteer.*
SJ. *St. James's Evening Poſt.*
LE. *London Evening Poſt.*

THURSDAY, *Jan.* 29. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the right hon. the Earl of Wigtoun, to be his chamberlain for the county of Fife in North Britain. *DA. LP.*

They write from Scarbro', that the Lord Viſc. Duplin, was elected and returned repreſentative for that Borough, in the room of Sir Will. Strickland, Bar. *LP.*

The Lady of the Baronet, who obtain'd a ſentence of divorce, againſt her on monday, at Doctor's-commons, has appeal'd to a court of Delegates. *DP.*

Yeſterday Rob. Willimot, Eſq; who at the cloſing of the poll had but one vote more than Mr. Deputy Pomroy, was declared elected Alderman of Lime-ſtreet ward, by the majority of 9 qualified votes in the ſcrutiny. *P. DA.* —— The numbers of the poll were for Mr. Willimot 62: Mr. Dep. Pomroy, 61. *DJ. LP.*

Yeſterday at a court held at Bridewell by Rob. Alſop, Eſq; Treaſurer, ſeveral criminals were either continued, corrected, or diſcharg'd, and the following gentlemen receiv'd their charges, as governors of this and Bethlehem hoſpitals, viz. Jam. Lightboun, Eſq; Mr. Will. Fletcher, Mr. Tho. Moſeley, Mr. Dan. Ireſon, and Mr. Ric. Skinner. *DP. DA.*

Yeſterday the Judges met in the Exchequer chamber, and choſe their Circuits.

Northern. L. Ch. Juſt. Hardwicke.	Mr. Bar. Carter.
Norfolk. L. Ch. Juſt. Reeves.	Mr. Bar. Thompſon.
Weſtern. L Ch. Bar. Reynolds.	Mr. Juſt. Page.
Home. Mr. Juſt. Denton.	Mr. Juſt. Probyn.
Midland. Mr. Juſt. Comyns.	Mr. Juſt. Lee.
Oxford. Mr. Juſt. Fort. Aland.	Mr. Juſt. Forteſcue.

DJ. G.

Oxford. Mr. Juſt. Forteſcue Aland. *DA.* — Mr. Juſt. Forteſcue. *LP.*

In near 20 years of the reign of K. Charles I. about 24,000 Popiſh recuſants were convicted thro' England and Wales, as by the Schedules of conviction returned into the Exchequer and Pipe-office may appear. Now allowing that 20 of theſe were skreen'd by her Majeſty's intereſt (which is not one in a thouſand) will not this be a notable inſtance of what has been ſo often and ſo loudly exclaim'd againſt, the great encouragement the King (through the prevailing influence of his Queen) gave to the Popiſh religion? *DP.*

Married yeſterday at Fulham, Jam. Gage of Petworth in Suſſex, Eſq; to Miſs Mary Robinſon, a beautiful young Lady with 16,000 l. *DP.*

Died, laſt week, aged 75, Norreys Fynes, Eſq; an old Nonjuror in Lincolnſhire, remarkable for the greateſt integrity and honeſty in his employment as a ſteward to the late Sir Will. Courtenay, whom he ſerv'd 40 years, and to the late Earl of Carnarvon. He left a ſmall paternal eſtate, without any augmentation or diminution, to his eldeſt ſon Kendal Fynes, next heir to the Earldom of Lincoln, if the preſent Earl and his uncle die without male iſſue. *DP. DA.*

FRIDAY, *Jan.* 30. We hear that the number of land forces for the year enſuing will be 17,704 men, including commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers. *DJ.*

Lord Dillon, arriv'd lately from his regiment in France, has leave to ſtay the winter, and his Lady being with child, he has taken a houſe the upper end of New-Bond-ſtreet. *DA.*

Letters from Scarborough ſay, that the choice of a repreſentative having been of late years reputed in the 2 bailiffs, 2 coroners, 4 chamberlains, and 36 burgeſſes, Will. Osbaldiſton had a majority: that one of the freemen demanded to give his vote, and was poll'd accordingly: that the other freemen then came in; and that the numbers of the latter being for the Lord Viſc. Duplin, he was declared. *DA.*

Yeſterday at a cabinet council at S. James's, the report was made of the 11 malefactors, when his Majeſty was pleaſed to order Will. Wreathock, Pet. Chamberlain, Gilbert Campbell, Geo. Bird, and Jam. Ruffet to be tranſported for life. Will. Mackney, John Alder, and Ralph Refue, for 14 years; and Tho. Bulker [Burker. *P. G.*] Joſ. Cole, and Burton Brace, for execution. *DP. DJ. DA. LP. G.*

Married on monday, at the new chapel Weſtminſter, Ric. Manning, Eſq; an eminent Hambourgh merchant, to Mrs. Goodwin, a widow gentlewoman of fine accompliſhments, and 6000 l. *DP.* —— Yeſterday, Mr. Stevenſon, to Miſs Forward, a fortune of 10,000 l. *DA. G.* —— At S. Mary le Bone, Geo. Lane of Saville-row, Eſq; to Miſs Eliz. Smith, a fortune of 18,000 l. *G.*

Died on monday in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, Jacob Perkins, Eſq; a young gentleman juſt come of age and to an eſtate of 1400 l. per ann. *G.* —— Yeſterday, in Arundel-ſtreet, Corbet Price, of the Middle-Temple, Eſq; *DA.*

On wedneſday a ſervant of Mr. Spence, an eminent Dyer near S. Olave's church, unfortunately fell into a copper of boiling liquor, and was ſcalded to death. *DJ.* — Yeſterday a youth about 10 years old fell into the Thames, from one of the windows at his father's, Mr. John Crotchet, near Hermitage-ſtairs, and was drown'd. *P.*

SATURDAY, *Jan.* 31. Yeſterday being the martyrdom of K. Charles I. the rev. Dr. Galley perform'd prayers before their Majeſties, &c. —— And the rev. Dr. Hatton before the Duke, &c. *P.* —— The rev. Dr. Wilkins, Archdeacon of Suffolk, preach'd at the royal chapel, &c. *DJ.*

The rev. Dr. Clagget, Lord Biſhop of S. David's, preach'd before the Houſe of Lords at Weſtminſter. —— And the rev. Dr. Aſcough, before the hon. Houſe of Commons. —— And the rev. Mr. Bridgen before the Lord Mayor. *P. DJ.*

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant his moſt gracious pardon, to any perſon that ſhall diſcover the murderers and robbers of Mr. Pontfrank the farmer near Wicomb in Bucks, barbarouſly murder'd laſt week, &c. *LP.*

They write from Bath, that on wedneſday the hon. Miſs Vane was judg'd much better, and even hop'd to be in a fair way of recovery. *DA.* —— She is relaps'd, and lies at the laſt extremity. *DA. Feb.* 2.

Yeſterday the Lady Catherine Sheldon, only child of her grace the Dutcheſs of Buckinghamſhire by her 1ſt husband, James, late Earl of Angleſea, was carried in a hearſe drawn by a pair of horſes, without any attendance, and interr'd between 7 and 8 in the morning, purſuant to her will, in a vault in Croydon church-yard. *LP.*

Yeſterday ſeveral bakers were fined by the High Baiſiff of Weſtminſter, for ſelling the 2d ſort of bread inſtead of the 1ſt. *P.*

Died, on monday, in his 97th year, at Whitby in Yorkſhire, Phil. Harvey, Eſq: *DP.* —— On thurſday, in Devonſhire-ſquare, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, Dr. Porter, a phyſician, *DJ.* —— Of good practice. *LP.* —— Yeſterday, Sir Brownlow Sherrard, Bar. uncle to the Lord Viſc. Tyrconnel. *LP.* —— Mr. John Cuper, maſter of Cuper's-garden, near Lambeth: he has left upwards of 10,000 l. to a youth of his name, who came to him accidentally as a ſervant, and was no way related to him. *DA.*

On thurſday a ſign in Mary-lane, Southwark, fell on the head of Mr. Chriſtoph. Hilliars, a weaver, and killed him on the ſpot. *P.*

MONDAY, *Feb.* 2. Yeſterday the rev. Dr. Briſcow preached before their Majeſties, &c. at S. James's. *DJ.* —— Biſcow, *G* —— And the rev. Dr. Greenwood before the Duke, &c. *G.*

On ſaturday his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honour of knighthood on Rob. Cowell, Eſq; a gentleman newly arrived from the Eaſt Indies. *LP.*

His royal highneſs the Prince has appointed Ferdinando Wallis, of Sheviock in Cornwall, to be ſheriff of that county. *P. DP. DJ. DA. G.*

Orders have been ſent to Sir John Norris at Lisbon, to ſend home 8 ſhips of his ſquadron. *G.* —— Sir John having hired a villa by the ſide of the Tagus, is laying out a fine garden behind it for his amuſement. *DA.*

Laſt week his grace the Duke of Grafton was pleaſed to appoint Mr. Kellet, to be gentleman Uſher quarterly waiter, in the room of Mr. Goodwin *LP.*

On ſaturday the corpſe of the Duke of Buckingham was interr'd in King Henry 7ths Chapel in Weſtminſter-abbey, in a vault belonging to that noble family; the funeral ſolemnity was perform'd in the day time, and tho' the proceſſion was very grand, and as numerous a confluence of people were aſſembled to ſee it paſs as ever was known upon ſuch an occaſion, yet the whole was conducted with the greateſt order and decency. *DP.* —— Her grace the Dutcheſs is come to her houſe in S. James's park from Holland houſe at Kenſington. *LP.*

Friday night Sir Miles Stapylton, Bar. return'd to town from York, having made his journey thither and back in a week's time. *LP.*

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the following men of war to be paid off and laid up: the Blenheim, a 2d rate; the Dorſetſhire, Lenox, Monmouth, Yarmouth, Cornwall, Devonſhire, Newark, Northumberland, and Sterling Caſtle, 3d rates; the Medway, Tilbury, and Plymouth, 4th rates. *DA.*

Married, on ſaturday, Will. Bowles, member of Parliament for Bridport, to Mrs. Cook, a widow lady of great merit. *DA.* —— To the widow Cock, a Lady of great merit and fortune. *LP.* —— Chriſtoph. Wentworth, of Eaſt-ſheen, Eſq; to Miſs Leigh of Barnes, a beautiful young Lady, with 17,000 l. *DP.* —— Yeſterday, at S. Mary Woolnoth's, in Lombard-ſtreet, John Jeſſe, Eſq; deputy ſecretary of the Poſt-office, to Miſs Craye, an agreeable Lady, with 10,000 l. *LP.*

Died on ſaturday, aged about 50, the rev. Mr. Will. Sherlock, rector of S. George and S. Botolph, Billingſgate. *LP.* —— Dr. Sherlock. *DA.*

TUESDAY, *Feb.* 3. Sir Harry Peachy is choſen for the borough of Midhurſt in Suſſex, in the room of his late brother Bulſtrode Peachy Knight, Eſq; without oppoſition. *DA.*

The Earl of Derby dying without iſſue, the honour and great part of the eſtate deſcends to Sir Edw. Stanley, Bar. *DJ.* —— The title of Earl of Derby is extinct; but whether the Barony of Strange of Knockyn is, is a doubt. *LP.* —— We hear that the Iſle of Man, and the profits thereof, (being about 4000 l. per ann.) comes to his Grace the Duke of Athol. *DJ.* —— We hear, that the ſovereignty of the Iſle of Man will be return'd to the Crown; and that his Grace the Duke of Athol, whoſe mother was aunt to the late Earl, will be made governour of it. *DA.*

On ſaturday as two bricklayers were topping the chimnies of a large new-built houſe near Oxford market, with two labourers attending them, and two carpenters at work in the garrets, the houſe on a ſudden gave a great crack, and in leſs than a minute fell to the ground; but to the great ſurprize of ſeveral ſpectators they received not the leaſt hurt, except one of them, who for ſome time was buried under the rubbiſh; but 'tis judg'd he is in a fair way of recovery. *DP.* —— A houſe almoſt finiſhed. *DA.* —— *It is now* quite finiſhed.

Married yeſterday Chriſt. Moriſon, of Barnet, Eſq; to Miſs Eliz. Lee. *G.*

Died, the latter end of laſt week, at Knowſley in the county of Lancaſter, the right hon. James Stanley Earl of Derby, &c. *P. DP. DJ. DA.* —— On thurſday. *G.* —— On ſunday. *LP.* —— On friday in Southwark the rev. Mr. John Hall. *P.* —— On ſunday, at Wanſtead in Eſſex, James Conyer Eſq; formerly an eminent Weſt-India merchant, worth 30,000 l. *DP.*

Saturday a poor woman being faint and ſick, choſe to go into a paſſage adjoining to the Elephant and Caſtle in Drury-lane, and laying herſelf down, bemoan'd her condition to ſeveral people, who promis'd to ſend for the pariſh officers to aſſiſt her; but no relief being afforded her, ſhe died about 11 o' clock, after having lain there above two hours. *LP.*

WEDNESDAY, *Feb.* 4. Yeſterday Peter Burrell, Eſq, was choſen Sub-governour of the South-ſea company, having 1071 votes: John Briſtow Eſq; was choſen deputy-governour, having 693; Francis Wilks Eſq; had but 440. *DP. DJ, DA. G.*

We hear that the right hon. the Lord chief Juſtice Hardwick, the Lord chief Juſtice Reeves, Mr. Juſtice Denton, and Mr. Baron Comyns, will not go their reſpective circuits, but attend the ſervice of the houſe of Peers. *DJ.*

We hear, that neither the national intereſt, nor the intereſt of the funds, will be lowered this ſeſſions of Parliament, but continue as at preſent. *LP.*

There is a talk that a tax will be laid on coaches, chariots, and chairs, which will be a great eaſe to the trading part of the nation, by leſſening the duties on the common neceſſaries of life. *DA.* —— By a calculation lately made, by a very curious gentleman, of the number of coaches, &c. in this kingdom, it appears, that if all thoſe who kept coaches or chariots and 6 horſes, were to be taxed at 20 l. per ann. Thoſe that kept coaches, &c. and 4 horſes, 15 l. Thoſe that kept coaches, &c. and a pair, 10 l. and ſingle horſe chairs or chaiſes 50 s. per ann. It would annually raiſe upwards of 400,000 l. ſuch a tax no man could repine at, for he might be eaſed of it at pleaſure. *LP.*

On ſaturday a fellow was committed to the Gatehouſe, Weſtminſter, for ſtealing one of the ſpurs (which was ſilver gilt with gold) carry'd in the late funeral proceſſion of the Duke of Buckingham, after they were hung up in the Abbey. *DP.*

Married yeſterday Tho. Stroud, Eſq; to the Lady Anne Cecil, eldeſt Siſter of the right hon. the Earl of Salisbury. *LP.* — Cha. Krank of Wiltſhire, Eſq; to Mrs. Frances Pert, relict of Mr. Robert, with a fortune of 15,000 l. *P.* —— At Oxford Chapel, Edw. Jenkinſon, Eſq; to Miſs Humphries, a beautiful young lady with a fortune of 16,000. *DP,*

Died yeſterday in the Temple, Bernard Lintot Eſq; formerly an eminent bookſeller, the preſent high ſheriff for the County of Suſſex. *P. DP. DJ. DA.* —— Aged 61. *LP.*

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-ſtreet.*

IN the two laſt *Journals* a direct and particular Anſwer has been returned to all the Cavils raiſed by the *Prompter*, againſt ſome ſentences and expreſſions in the *Letter* publiſhed in the 307th and 308th *Journals*; which ſentences and expreſſions did not at all affect the merits of the Cauſe, and were therefore cavilled at on purpoſe to evade the main points in diſpute, and to draw off the reader's attention from them, that he might not obſerve how weak, and trifling the pretended Reply was, in relation to thoſe points: and this is what ſhall be now particularly ſhewn.

In the *Philoſopher's Prayer* are theſe three doubts expreſſed. 'If thou vouchſafeſt to regard the thoughts, 'the words, or the actions of men. —— If thou regardeſt the thoughts of men's hearts. —— If any of 'my actions can poſſibly either pleaſe or diſpleaſe thee'. Concerning theſe doubts the Writer of the *Letter* ſays, *Journal* 298. 'All theſe *Ifs* are ſo many implicit denials, not only of *reveal'd*, but even of *natural* Religion'. Theſe are two eſſential points of the controverſy, Whether theſe *Ifs* are not implicit denials both of Natural and Reveal'd Religion. To this *The Prompter*, No. 98. anſwers, 'Theſe Ifs are no implicit denials of 'natural Religion, nor even of *reveal'd*, as to the *Dogmata*, as numberleſs Texts from the New Teſtament 'might be quoted to ſhew'. It is ſomewhat difficult to know what this PHILOSOPHER means by the *Dogmata* of *reveal'd Religion*, or Chriſtianity; he having uſed the word *Dogmata* in a ſenſe very different from that of other Writers. But, he has made a diſtinction a little lower, which may help us to diſcover his meaning. 'The pure Precepts of *moral Philoſophy*, and the [moral] *Doctrine* of our *Saviour*, may, I believe, be 'brought to the ſame ſtandard of DIVINE TRUTH; 'but THE THINGS revealed by *Jeſus Chriſt*, (ARTICLES 'OF FAITH) have nothing to do with the *Diſcoveries* 'of *Philoſophy*, or *Reaſon*': This Diviſion of the whole of Chriſtianity into *the Doctrine of our Saviour*, or the Things taught by him, and *Articles of Faith*, or the *Things revealed by him*, is a very odd one: becauſe ſeveral of the former were as properly *revealed* as *taught* by him, and all the latter were as properly *the Doctrine* of Chriſt, as the former. However, from hence it ſeems very probable, that by the *Dogmata* he means only the *Moral Doctrine* of Chriſt, which is only one part of the *Agenda* or Practical Duties of Chriſtianity. Theſe therefore are the onely things in *reveal'd Religion*, of which he ſays *theſe Ifs are no implicit Denials*; and conſequently he allows, that they are *implicit Denials* of all the *Credenda*, or Doctrines to be believed, which he calls *the Things revealed by Jeſus Chriſt*, and likewiſe of a great part of the *Agenda* or Practical Duties.

Conformably to this in No. 112. he declares, 'As to 'the Chriſtian Religion (even ſuppoſing it to be an impoſture) there is not a religion now ſubſiſting, that he 'would prefer to it, for this plain reaſon, that *it is full of 'moſt excellent Morals, calculated for the good of Mankind, and the leaſt oppreſſive*, (kept in its original purity) '*of any*'. Here he *ſuppoſes the Chriſtian Religion to be an impoſture*, and this not merely for argument's ſake: for in none of the Papers relating to this controverſy, has he made the leaſt Declaration, that he believes it *not to be an impoſture*. Yet he *prefers* it, tho' ſuch, to all other Religions, becauſe *it is full of moſt excellent Morals*, and is *the leaſt oppreſſive*. But then, to give us a pretty plain hint in what reſpect he thinks this Religion an *impoſture*, he adds, that 'the *Inventions* of *human* 'Pride (what thoſe are may hereafter be ſhewn) have 'here and there, defaced its primitive beauty'. Now, 'till he vouchſafes to *ſhew* us what he means by *the Inventions of humane Pride*, we cannot but imagine, that he means thereby all the *Credenda* peculiar to Chriſtianity, and all the *Agenda*, except the *Moral Precepts*, which are the onely parts of it of which he has ſpoken the leaſt favourable word. And as theſe were originally parts of *natural Religion*, and are only improved and perfected by *the Chriſtian*; it ſeems very plain, that the latter is no farther acknowledged by this PHILOSOPHER, than ſolely as to that part which is derived from the former; and conſequently, that he acknowledges only *natural Religion*, but not *reveal'd*. And yet he gravely concludes this paragraph, 'After this, it is almoſt needleſs 'to ſay, that whenever *The Prompter* is charged, by his 'over-zealous accuſers, with *Atheiſm*, or want of the 'regard due to the *Eſtabliſhed Religion of his Country*, 'he is *falſely* and *unjuſtly* charged, &c.' ——— *The Eſtabliſhed Religion of his Country* is Chriſtianity, which requires many things to be believed, and many to be practiſed. To all the former, and to a great part of the latter, he is ſo far from ſhewing any *due regard*, that he repreſents them as the *Inventions of human Pride*; and it is only to the *moral* part of the latter that he ſhews any *regard* at all. And therefore it is evident, that he *wants the regard due* to much the greateſt part of Chriſtianity, to that which diſtinguiſhes it from all other religions, and in the profeſſion of which, the *Eſtabliſhed Religion of his Country* does properly conſiſt. The Charge of *Atheiſm*, brought againſt him, ſhall be conſidered in the next.

BAVIUS.

We have received ſome *Remarks on* RAPIN's *Hiſtory of England*, by PHILALETHES; a *Latin Letter* from F. B. containing an emendation of a place in *Virgil*; and a *Preface* to *An Account of the diſorder of Lunacy*, the Author of which is deſired to applie himſelf to our Printer: as is likewiſe the Author of a late *Letter* concerning the *Diſputations* at the *Oratory*.

Yeſterday ſevenight died at Edinburgh, the right hon. the Lady Marchioneſs of Douglas. *LP. Jan.* 29.

By letters from Lanerk in Scotland, we have an account of a very uncommon chain of events which happened there t'other week, viz. Eliz. Fairy was proclaimed (in order to marriage) on ſunday, was accordingly married on monday, bore a child on tueſday, her huſband ſtole a horſe on wedneſday, for which he was baniſhed on thurſday, the heir of this marriage died on friday and was decently interr'd on ſaturday: all in one week *LP. Feb.* 3. A very comical and uncommon chain of events. *G. Feb.* 3. —— *It ſeems* very tragical, *as well as* comical.

We have an account from Newbury, Exeter, Kingſton, Hampton, and other places in New England, that a new diſtemper had broke out among them, ſo mortal, that at Kingſton 70 perſons died out of 80 ſeized with it. *DP. Feb.* 2.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THURSDAY, *Jan.* 29. ——— *Paris, Feb.* 11. N. S. Laſt week three perſons having eat ſome muſhrooms which they had gathered in the wood of Boulogne, died the ſame night; and a fourth having taſted thereof is very ill. *P. DP. DJ. LP. G.*

FRIDAY, *Jan.* 30. The council of Finances at Bruſſels, have given orders to the receivers and comptrollers of the cuſtoms, &c. to execute the Tariff made in 1680; and to give their opinion concerning thoſe merchandizes of England and Holland, which they ſhall judge prejudicial to their trade. *DP.*

The Ruſſians that were upon the Rhine are arrived in Bohemia; and the Elector of Bavaria has ſent 16,000 men with 36 pieces of cannon to obſerve them *DJ.*

Amſterdam, Jan. 19. The States General are very much diſturbed on account of Lorrain being declared reverſible to France. *DJ.*

SATURDAY, *Jan.* 31. Letters from Warſaw confirm the Prime Viſier's being depoſed, and ſent to the Seven Towers. *P.* —— And his depos'd predeceſſor recall'd from baniſhment. *DP. DJ.* —— From Warſaw 'tis ſay'd, that the Grand Viſier has been killed in an inſurrection. *DJ. LP.* —— The crime imputed to him is, having too openly declar'd his inclination to entertain a good harmony with the Chriſtian Princes. *DA. LP.* — Juſt 25 days after his promotion. *LP.*

According to ſome letters from Hanover, the report which had ſo univerſally obtained, of a marriage intended betwixt the Prince of Wales, and the Princeſs of Saxe-Gotha, loſes ground. *G.*

MONDAY, *Feb.* 2. It is confirmed from Venice, that all the hopes of an approaching peace between Thamas Kouli Kan and the Porte are vaniſhed. *P. G.*

From Conſtantinople we learn, that they had advice there, that 60,000 Ruſſians had entered the Crimea, and killed a great number of the Tartars, and ravaged the country dependant on the Porte. There were many that imputed that incident to the new Prime Viſier, to get him depoſed; but he was aware of their machinations, and cauſed ſeveral of the ſeditious to be beheaded, and many others baniſhed. *P. G.*

The Duke of Lorrain is 28 years of age, and the Arch-dutcheſs 18 and a half. *DA.*

Herborn, Feb. 2. On the 25th ult. 5 burghers, with their wives, went in proceſſion to the great church, followed by a long train of children, grand children, and great grand children, and there celebrated the 50th year of their marriage. This 5 couple, adding their years together, could make 738. *G.* ——— *Years, I ſuppoſe.*

Yeſterday Bank Stock was 147 3 4ths, a 1 half. India 169. S. S. Trading Stock 95 1 4th, a 95, a 1 8th. Old Annuities 109 5 8ths, a 3 4ths, a 7 8ths. New Annuities 118 3 8ths, a 5 8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 100 3 4ths, a 7 8ths. Million Bank 111 1 half. African 14. Royal Aſſurance 102. London Aſſurance 13 5 8ths. New Bank Circulation 6 l. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 3 s. Prem. India ditto 5 l. 15 s. a 16 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 4 l. 14 s. Prem. Engliſh Copper 2 l. 3 s. Welſh ditto, Books ſhut. Salt Tallies 3 3 4ths, a 4 3 4ths, Prem. Emperor's Loan 110 1 half, a 5 8ths.

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V. Poetry. *Mr.* Cibber's New Year's Ode; a paſtoral on it; Poetry on Painting; on the intended Marriage of the Prince of Wales; Prize Epigrams; Epinicion Deboræ; Ode on Chriſtmas day; a Soliloquy by Mr. Blythe on his Birth-day; the Reſolve to Mrs. —— of Newcaſtle; Pſalm xv. imitated; on the little Wiſh; Criticiſms on the prize Epigrams, &c.

VI. Hiſtorical paſſages, Foreign and Domeſtick. Duke of Buckingham's Funeral.

VII. Births, Marriages, Promotions, &c.

VIII. Prices of Goods, Bill of Mortality

IX. Regiſter of Books, &c.

X. Table of Contents.

By Sylvanus Urban, Gent.

Printed by E. Cave at St. John's Gate, and ſold by the Bookſellers of Town and Country; of whom may be had compleat Setts, or any ſingle Number.

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3. Charles 6th, Emperor of ditto.
4. Charles 2d, late K. of G. Britain.
5. James 2d, ditto
6. } William and Mary, late
7. } K. and Q. of ditto.
8. Anne, late Queen of dit.
9. George 1ſt, late K. of dit.
10. George 2d, King of dit.
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13. Lewis 15th, K. of ditto.
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37. Carlos, King of Naples,
38. } &c. Their Succeſſors
39. } from Time to Time.
40. }

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Attendance is given every Day, by the Author, a graduate phyſician, at his Houſe at the Blue-Ball in Hand court, almoſt over againſt Great Turn Stile Holbourn.

Advice GRATIS.

LONDON: Printed by J. HUGGONSON, near *Sergeants-Inn* in *Chancery-Lane*, and ſold by J. ROBERTS, near the *Oxford Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*; where Letters and Advertiſements are taken in; as alſo by Capt. GULLIVER, near the *Temple*; and at the *Rainbow* Coffee-Houſe in *Cornhill*.

The Grub-ſtreet Journal. NUMB. 320.

THURSDAY, *FEBRUARY* 12, 1736.

To the Society of GRUB-STREET.

Gentlemen,

I PRESUME it will not be unacceptable nor unſerviceable to the readers of RAPIN, to point out ſome miſtakes, which have eſcaped the obſervation of that celebrated Hiſtorian, his ingenious Tranſlator, and learned Reviſer. As RAPIN was not very exact in tranſcribing his materials, it was a good deſign of Mr. MORANT, to compare every paragraph with the antient Hiſtorians. I have examined ſome few, and ſubmit my *Remarks* thereon to the judgment of more able Critics. —— In page 6 of the *Introduction*, POMPONIUS MELA's authority is brought to prove, that *the whole country between the Tine and the Channel was divided into ſeventeen petty States*, &c. 'Tis true, that in South Britain there were *ſeventeen petty States*, or people, diſtinguiſh'd by the names of the *Cantii*, *Belgæ*, *Silures*, &c. but neither their number nor names are mentioned by POMPONIUS MELA, in his Geography, or Book *de ſitu Orbis*.

In the Hiſtory, page 10. The ſtandard-bearer of the xth Legion is repreſented leaping into the water *with his colours in his hand*. CÆSAR ſays, *he carried the eagle*, i. e. a ſilver eagle on a half pike. Inſtead of this, we uſe *colours*; but the particular cuſtoms of different nations ought not to be confounded. —— *He made uſe of the timber and iron. Materia atque ære*, ſays CAESAR, i. e. *timber and copper*. For the beaks of the ſhips were covered and pointed with copper or braſs.

Page 11. *He came to Portus Itius, where he found ſix hundred ſhips and twenty eight gallies.* At CAESAR's return from Italy, he found *ſix hundred ſhips and twenty eight gallies* had been built in Gaul, which he ordered to rendezvous at *Portus Itius*. Cæſ. Comm. V. 2. But when he came to that port, he found above *eight hundred ſhips*, including tranſport ſhips, and private veſſels built by particular perſons for their own uſe. 'Tis certain that he brought ſo great a fleet to Britain. *Naves amplius* DCCC *una erant viſæ*. Cæſ. V. 7. Clark's Edit. How inadvertent was RAPIN, who inſtead of this number put *ſix ſcore!* —— *Caſſibelanus* is ſaid to have been *King of the Trinobantes*, which is a great miſtake: for he was King of the *Caſſii* or *Catticuclani*, who inhabited the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, and Hertford. *Camdem*, 325. The country of the *Trinobantes*, which included Middleſex and Eſſex, did extend to the ſea; and conſequently could not be the territory of *Caſſivellaunus*, which was 80 miles diſtant from the ſea. *Cæſ.* V. 9. The *Trinobantes* were the firſt that made their ſubmiſſion to CAESAR, deſiring him to protect *Mandrubatius* their king. V. 16. When *Caſſivellaunus* ſubmitted, he was charged not to injure *Mandrubatius*, nor the *Trinobantes*. V. 19. Who that conſiders theſe circumſtances can believe, that *Caſſivellaunus* was *King of the Trinobantes?*

Page 13. *Finds means to attack Togodumnus . . . . then Caractacus.* It appears from DION CASSIUS, that *Caractacus* was firſt attack'd. —— *Embarking at Oſtium.* This is taken from SUETONIUS, who calls the port *Oſtia*, which is the true name of the town at the mouth of the Tiber.

Page 14. *To confine them* (the Britons) *between the Avon and Severn, by means of forts built between the two rivers. Cinctoſque caſtris Antonam et Sabrinam fluvios cohibere parat*; he poſts his forces on the *rivers Avon and Severn, to reſtrain* or *check the Britons*. Tacit. Ann. xii. 31. Obſerve, that *cinctos* does not refer to the *Britons*, and that there is no mention of *forts*.

Page 15. *Venutius, Succeſſor of Caractatus in the command of the army. Poſt captum Caractatum, præcipius ſcientia rei militaris Venutius.* Tac. Ann. xii. 40. *Venutius was the beſt General, ſince Caractatus was taken priſoner.* It does not appear from the *Annals* or *Hiſtory* of TACITUS, that he commanded the Confederate army of the Britons. Queen *Boadicea*, as RAPIN owns, was at the head of it in the time of *Venutius*.

Page 16. *Or fled for their lives. Aut fugam circumſpicere, contrivêd how to fly.* Tac. Ann. xiv. 35. — *If it be true, as Tacitus affirms, that eighty thouſand*, &c. He does not *affirm* this himſelf, but mentions it as the account of ſome other perſons. *Sunt qui tradant*, &c. Ann. xiv. 37.

Page 17. *A Lord baniſh'd from Ireland, Unum ex regalis, one of the petty Kings.* Tac. Agric. 24.

Page 18. *Two cohorts of Batavians, Tres Batavorum cohortes ac Tungrorum duas.* Tac. Agric. 36.

Page 21. *The coins of Poſthumius.* His name was *Poſthumus*. Eutrop. l. ix. 9. —— *Bonoſus, who attempted to uſurp the Empire under Tacitus and Aurelian.* Is it poſſible, that of three learned men, converſant in ancient Hiſtory, not one ſhould know, that *Aurelian* reigned before *Tacitus?* —— *Aſclepiodotus aſſuming the Imperial dignity loſes his life afterwards in battle.* To prove this, EUTROPIUS, l. ix. is cited in the margin. His words are, *Qui* (Allectus) *ductu Aſclepiodoti præfecti prætorio eſt oppreſſus; ita Britanniæ decimo anno receptæ.* Which implies no more, than that, *by the conduct of Aſclepiodotus, Allectus was ſuppreſs'd, and ſo Britain recover'd, after it had been ten years in the hands of Uſurpers.* —— *Whilſt theſe petty Tyrants are contending for the poſſeſſion of Britain, Dioclesian and Maximinian in one day reſign the Empire.* This *Reſignation* was ſo far from being made during the abovementioned *contention*, that it was not executed before the year 305, that is, nine years after the death of ALLECTUS, the laſt of thoſe *Tyrants*. —— *The whole Empire was divided into fourteen great Dioceſes or Provinces.* It is evident from the *Notitia Imperii*, that the *whole Roman Empire was divided* into *thirteen Dioceſes*, and thoſe *Dioceſes* into about *a hundred and twenty Provinces.* —— In the margin of the ſame page, CONSTANTIUS is ſaid to be *Emperor of the Weſt in* 304, and to *dye at York in* 307; whereas he began his reign on *May* 1, in the year 305, and *died at York, July* 25, in 306.

If you approve of theſe *Remarks*, I may ſend you more, but at preſent ſhall conclude with obſerving how differently theſe words of CAESAR have been tranſlated: *Ad horam* ix. *in anchoris expectavit.* RAPIN renders them, *He lay by till four o' clock in the afternoon*; which had been juſt, if CAESAR's arrival had happened on the 5th of July. In the ſecond edition this miſtake is obſerv'd, and the time fix'd at *three in the afternoon*. This alſo would have been exact, if CAESAR had landed at the Equinox; but as this event fell out on the 26th of Auguſt, the Roman *ninth hour* did then begin 17 *minutes after three* in the afternoon. I am

Your humble ſervant,

Feb. 1, 1736. PHILALETHES.

Gentlemen,

Looking over the Papers which were ſent me laſt year, and lay'd by unpubliſhed, I found the following; which, for ſome reaſons, you may perhaps think not improper to be publiſhed at this time, tho' ſo long ſuppreſſed with your conſent, by

Your humble ſervant,

Feb. 5, 1735-6. BAVIUS.

Mr. BAVIUS,

I Have heard it maintained with many good and weighty reaſons, by ſome of our *tip-top* theatrical worthies, that it was an eaſier matter to find *excellent Players*, than even *one tolerable Prompter*; and that NEWMAN and CHETWOOD were the only two, that arrived at any degree of perfection in that myſtery. I ſhall not trouble you at preſent with an enquiry into the cauſe of this ſcarcity, nor the qualities neceſſary to form this uſeful member of a Theatre; but only obſerve, that ſince the appearance of a publick Paper under that denomination, I am ſtrongly inclined to believe they are, in ſome meaſure, juſtified in their aſſertion.

Perhaps you may think it will appear invidious in you, and no leſs foreign to your province, to inſert in your *Journal* the following *Letter* to the Author; but dear BAVIUS, as I have no other means of publiſhing my exceptions to his manner of *Prompting*, I muſt inſiſt as an *Actor* on the ſtage of this great world, on your giving them an immediate place, as the grievance demands a ſpeedy redreſs.

To the Author of the *Prompter*.

SIR,

The title of your Paper, and the judiciouſly choſen Motto, as they appeared in an Advertiſement, raiſed my curioſity to an uncommon pitch. To gratify that ſcurvy paſſion, the greateſt plague of my life, I bought your 1ſt *Prompter*, where you give a tolerable account of your deſign, which I ſtill think very commendable; tho' give me leave, as one who am apt to indulge a liberty of thinking and ſpeaking, to tell you plainly, that the *Prompter* ſeems to ſtand in need of one, who will do him the ſame friendly office.

I ſhould be glad to know, whether your declaring yourſelf a *Broomſtick*, is to be underſtood literally or figuratively; and whether you have formed a reſolution to write yourſelf into the real character of the material of which that utenſil is compoſed. Your Story of the tragical fate of the poor *Exciſeman*, ſeems ſomewhat too low for the employment you have aſſumed; and, if I may be allowed to give my judgment of it, betrays an inclination to make yourſelf popular at the expence of common humanity.

But your third half ſheet gives me the greateſt offence, becauſe it ſeems to ſpeak you greatly unequal to the task in which you are engaged. A gentleman, who would get either his livelihood, or any tolerable degree of reputation as a publick writer, ought to take care he act up to the character he profeſſes. If, as a *Prompter*, he ſhould give his *cues* in a diſtinct and intelligible manner.

Now, how far you have complied with this obligation, I leave to your own impartial judgment, when I have pointed out ſome of your ſublimeſt terms and expreſſions. Your *Hiſtrio ſceptical Perſpectives* will certainly be of ſingular uſe to you, in the notable diſcoveries you have made concerning the *enigmatical tendency* of your *Conceit*, which ſaluted my plain underſtanding no otherwiſe than as ſome ſtiff, pedantic ideas, ſtruggling to erect themſelves even into the dignity of a *Pun*, founded on the tranſpoſition of the exotical diſſyllable CUTIS; and the *covert* ingenuity in the alluſions ſpecified are worthy of an *Adept* in the *cabaliſtical* ſchool.

I would not have you think my intention is to enter into the ſtage conteſt; it becomes neither my character nor age. I mean only to enquire how well you have hitherto ſupported the title you have taken up. Suffer me therefore to ask you, Sir, how we, who are actors on the ſtage of the world, ſhall be the better for our *Volunteer Prompter*, if he continues to deal in words and phraſes, to which our ears are not accuſtomed, and which convey no diſtinct ideas to the mind? What are we to underſtand by the *dreadfully collected calmneſs*, and the *apprehenſive tyrannic ſagacity*, which compoſe the character of RICHARD *the third*; and thoſe *low mincing curtails* of *magnanimity*, by which you tell us Mr. CIBBER miſrepreſents the part he acts? The *diſtorted heavings* of an *unjointed caterpillar*, is, I think, a new compariſon; I wiſh it had been as juſt: for I would fain know how that poor reptile can expreſs that motion when *diſjointed?* Nor do I conceive what *majeſty* there can be in tranſports, which are critically conſidered as violent emotions of a *diſtempered* ſoul, or marks of a *weak* and *fluctuating* mind.

But the moſt extraordinary piece of myſtical *verbology* (excuſe me one hard word) is diſplayed in what you juſtly term a *prodigy*, viz. an actor *general, plaſtic and unſpecificate*. I have been at ſome pains to gueſs at the meaning of theſe terms (of art ſhall I call them?) as applied to poor COLLY CIBBER, and till you, Mr. PROMPTER, are pleaſed to afford me ſome information on that head, I, as an actor, ſhall not venture to pronounce them in my part.

As I have not been able to learn, that the Gentleman juſt mentioned ever attempted to act the parts of CATO, HOTSPUR, or MARK-ANTONY, I cannot but think your reflections on him, in reſpect to his inſufficiency to repreſent thoſe characters, are, to ſay no more, *invidious*, even in the ſenſe fixt to that word by Mr. OUTIS.

I ſhall take no notice of your faint endeavours at wit, and your perplex'd punctuation; but cannot avoid obſerving, laſtly, that if Mr. OUTIS has *marry'd* two Engliſh *monoſyllables prepoſterouſly*, Mr. *Prompter* ſeems by the ſituation of his comma's, to prevent any marriage of union between words, which ought to be allowed to approach one another without that ill-placed mark of ſeparation.

I am, Sir,

Your's, as you prompt me,

CANDIDUS.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

P. *Daily Poſt-Boy.*
DP. *Daily Poſt.*
DJ. *Daily Journal.*
DA. *Daily Advertiſer.*
LP. *London Daily Poſt.*
G. *Daily Gazetteer.*
SJ. *St. James's Evening Poſt.*
LE. *London Evening Poſt.*

THURSDAY, *Feb.* 15. Yeſterday the rev. Dr. Maddox, kiſs'd his Majeſty's hand on being promoted to the biſhoprick of S. Aſaph. —— His Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint Sir Marmaduke Wyville, Bar. to be Poſtmaſter-general in Ireland. —— The hon. Arthur Hill, Eſq; and Mr. Broderick, ſon of the rev. Dr. Broderick, are appointed joint regiſters of deeds and conveyances in that Kingdom. *DA.* —— His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant the office of comptroller of the cuſtoms at Plymouth, to George Marſhall, Eſq; *LP.*

The ſame day Will. Snelling, Eſq; ſub-governor of the London Aſſurance company, was elected governor, in the room of Sir Rich. Hopkins, deceas'd. *DJ.*

Yeſterday the Petition of the city, &c. of Weſtminſter, for building a bridge, was preſented to the Houſe. *P. G.* —— By the hon. Sir Cha. Wager, which we hear was ordered to be referred to a Committee. *DP.*

Yeſterday the Barons of the Exchequer gave their ſeveral opinions in the great cauſe between the Crown and Mr. Alderman Perry; but ſeveral points of law ariſing, &c. the Barons deferr'd hearing counſel and giving judgment till next term. *DP.* —— They defer'd giving their opinions, &c. the whole muſt be argued over again. *DJ.*

Married on ſunday, Julian Church, of Surry, Eſq; to Miſs Sarah Rawley, a beautiful young Lady with 12,000 l. fortune. *P.*

Died yeſterday, in Hatton-garden, John Cook, Eſq; *P. DA.*

Yeſterday Tho. Bulker, Joſeph Cole, and Burton Brace were executed at Tyburn: Brace went in a mourning coach: Cole behaved penitent, but Bulker the reverſe. *P.* —— Brace did not appear at all concern'd. *DJ.* ——— He went crying and wringing his hands all the way, and ſeem'd very penitent. *LP.* ——— At the place of execution they acknowledg'd their offences, deſired the prayers of the ſpectators, kiſs'd the executioner, and died with much compoſure. *G.* ——— Cole went in a ſhroud, and his body was deliver'd to the ſurgeons. *P. DP. DJ. LP.*

Yeſterday Mr. Garbut, a copying clerk, being in a high fever, jump'd out of a window 3 ſtories high, in White Fryars, and died on the ſpot. *LP.*

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 6. Yeſterday at a general council at S. James's, his Majeſty was pleaſed to declare the intended marriage of his highneſs the Prince of Wales with the Princeſs of Saxe-Gotha. *DA.*

Mr. Strange and Mr. Hollins are appointed two of his Majeſty's councils at Law. *G.*

We hear that the Feaſt of the ſons of the clergy will be on thurſday ſe'nnight; that a new *Te Deum*, compos'd by Dr. Green, will be perform'd at S. Paul's, with Mr. Handel's *Jubilate* and Coronation Anthem. The rehearſal will be the tueſday preceding. *DA.*

On tueſday John Bampfield, Eſq; was unanimouſly elected knight of the ſhire for the county of Devon. *LP.*

On ſunday they ſounded the Thames from Weſtminſter horſe-ferrey to Lambeth, to form a judgment of the place for building a bridge, when they found it would not do; becauſe there was 27 foot water in the channel at high tide, and becauſe on boring, they found the earth a ſoft clay, which would by no means do for the foundation: ſo that they have been ſince trying lower down; and 'tis ſaid, if the Act paſſes, the bridge will be built either from Palace-yard to Standgate, or from Whitehall to the King's-arms. *DP.*

On wedneſday, at a meeting of the Governors of the Charter-houſe, the Lord Chancellor was choſen one; and the money left by the Lady Holford (now 4600 l.) was ordered to be laid out, in eſtabliſhing additional Exhibitions, left by her for Charter-houſe ſcholars, at Chriſt-Church, Pembroke, and Worceſter-College in Oxford. *DA.*

The ſame day a galloway, 12 hands high, and 16 years old, belonging to Mr. Forreſter, a butcher in S. James's market, run 100 miles in 15 hours and 40 minutes, on Banſtead-downs. He was allowed 16 hours, for a wager of 100 guineas. *P.* —— 100 l. *DA.* —— Notwithſtanding the rider at firſt rode him 3 miles out of the way. *DA.* ——— The galloway was lately bought for 30 s. *G.*

By a letter from Blandford, dated Feb. 2. we hear that the waters have been above 3 feet deep in their cellars, for above a month. *P.*

Married yeſterday, at the Chapel in the Broadway Weſtminſter, Tho. Winkworth, Eſq; to Miſs Arnold of Newport ſtreet. *DA.*

Died tueſday ſe'nnight, Tho. Tyrell, of Gippinghall, in the county of Suffolk, Eſq; *DA.* —— A few days ago, in his 92d year, at Weſtminſter, the rev. Dr. Burchett. ——— Yeſterday, in Wychen-lane, Mr. Sam. Sheaſe, a diamond-cutter, who firſt brought to perfection the brilliants, &c. *P.*

Laſt wedneſday night a boat overſet below bridge, and one Hutchinſon, a ſailor, againſt whom ſeveral warrants had been granted for a rape, was drowned. *P.* —— *'Tis plain he was not born to be* hang'd, *tho' he* deſerv'd *it.*

SATURDAY, *Feb.* 7. Yeſterday being the anniverſary birth-day of the late Queen Anne, the ſame was obſerved through the city of London and Weſtminſter, by ringing of bells, &c. *P. DJ.*

We hear that whilſt his Majeſty was preſent in council on thurſday, the ceremony was perform'd of propoſing to his royal highneſs the Prince a marriage with the princeſs of Saxe-Gotha; that two of the members of that honourable board carried his Majeſty's meſſage, and that his royal highneſs anſwer'd, that he could not but be extremely pleas'd with whatever his Majeſty propos'd *DA.* ——The Dukes of Grafton and Newcaſtle carried the propoſal. *LP.*

Yeſterday ſeveral Foreign Miniſters had a long conference with Sir Rob. Walpole, who is indiſpos'd with the gout. *P.*

Hen. Lintott, Eſq; is appointed high ſheriff for the county of Suſſex, in the room of his father, deceaſed. *LP.*

Yeſterday the election of directors of the South-ſea company was declar'd, when the Liſt of gentlemen nominated at the Crown-tavern was found to have the majority of votes on the ballot, except Meſſ. Muſlman, Molinier, aud Vane, in whoſe room Joſ. Gulſton, jun. Eſq; Lewis Way, Eſq; and Capt. Pinnell, are choſen from the Fleece liſt. The numbers for each gentleman are as follow. Note, thoſe mark'd * were in the laſt direction.

1122 Mr. Joſeph Adams.
1118* John Phillipſon, Eſq;
1113* Tho. Thomas, Eſq;
1092* Geo. Jennings, Eſq;
1087* Joſhua Baker, Eſq;
1076* Sir John Lade, Bart.
1074* Rob. Wood, L. L. D.
1072* Rog. Mainwairing, Eſq;
1056* James Lambe, Eſq;
820* John Edwards, Eſq;
785* Jonat. Collyer, Eſq;
768* Joſ. Beachcroft, Eſq;
762* Tho. Cowſlad, Eſq;
760* Rich. Howard, Eſq;
759 Mr. Samuel Smith.
755* John Hamilton, Eſq;
747* John Fullerton, Eſq,
737* Robert Lovick, Eſq;
720* Joſeph Fawthrop, Eſq;
719 J. Thompſon, jun. Eſq;
715 Mr. Nathaniel Paice,
704* Rich. Jackſon, Eſq;
687 Mr. Rich. Hatton,
683 Joſ. Gulſton, jun. Eſq;
679 Edw. Haiſtwell, Eſq;
678 Capt. Rich. Pinnell,
677 Sydenham Malthus, Eſq;
640 Bennet Swayne, Eſq;
635 Henry Gautier, Eſq;
632 Lewis Way, Eſq; *DA. DP. DJ.*

The author of the paragraph in yeſterday's Daily Poſt, relating to the boring and ſounding the Thames at the Horſe-ferry on ſunday laſt, is deſir'd to inform the publick (leaſt they may be impos'd upon) who he means by the perſons call'd *They*, becauſe the firſt aſſertion, that there are 27 feet water in the channel there at high tide will appear to be falſe, by the evidence of many witneſſes of undoubted character, who can prove that there are but 11 feet water at low tide, and 12 more at the higheſt, in all but 23 feet; and the ſecond aſſertion will be made appear to be as falſe and groundleſs as the firſt. 23 experiments having been made at the Horſe-ferry, quite croſs the river publickly, *in the day time*, by which the ſoil or bed of the river appears to be, not *ſoft clay*, but a hard gravel, fit for the foundation of a ſtone bridge. With what deſign ſuch a paragraph was publiſh'd, is ſubmitted to every ones judgment.—'Tis true indeed, that on ſunday laſt ſome perſons employed themſelves in boring and ſounding the river at Scotland-yard, where the river is wider (at leaſt one fifth) than at the Horſe-ferry, and probably might give the author a handle to explode one ſituation in favour of another, from private views. *DA.*

Married yeſterday, Matt. Godfrey, of Glamorganſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Wake, a beautiful young lady, with a very plentiful fortune. *DP.*

Died yeſterday morning in Newgate, Pet. Chamberlain, one of the 5 perſons condemned for robbing the rev. Dr. Lancaſter. *DP. DA. LP.*

On thurſday evening a waggon overturn'd near London-bridge, and a boy half a year old was killed by his mother, who fell upon him. *P.*

Yeſterday morning Mr. Penn, one of the mathematicians belonging to the navy, was found hang'd at his lodgings in Spittle-fields. *P.*

MONDAY, *Feb.* 9. Yeſterday the rev. Dr. Greenwood preach'd before their Majeſties, his royal highneſs the Prince, &c. ——— And the rev. Mr. Biſcow before his highneſs the Duke, &c. *G.*

The late Earl of Derby has left the bulk of his real and perſonal eſtate, to the amount of 10,000 l. per ann. to Sir Edw. Stanley, who takes the title of Earl of Derby, and Baron Stanley of Latham. *DA.* —— 150,000 l. *LP.* ——— We hear that his Grace the Duke of Athol ſucceeds to the Iſle of Man, and to the title and dignity of Lord Strange, &c. *DP. DJ. DA. G.* —— An act of parliament paſs'd in the late reign, to enable the Earl of Derby, or his heirs, to diſpoſe of the Iſle of Man, if they ſhould think proper, to the Crown, but to that only. *DA.*

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to promiſe a pardon, and a reward of 100 l. to any one of the perſons concerned in murthering and robbing Mr. Edw. Pontiſet, of Downley in Buckinghamſhire (except the perſon who ſhot him) who ſhall diſcover his accomplices. *DP. DA.*

We hear that Mr. Rob. Brett, of Carnaby-ſtreet, is appointed brewer to his royal highneſs the Prince. —— On friday his grace the Duke of Cleveland appointed the rev. Tho. Seaman, B. A. to be one of his grace's chaplains. *LP.*

On ſaturday Capt. Charles Molloy was choſen an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe without oppoſition, in the room of Capt. Martin Leake, deceas'd. *P. DJ. DA.*

We hear that a petition of the barriſters and ſtudents of the ſeveral Inns of Court, will be ſhortly preſented to the right hon. the Lord Chancellor, praying the enlargement of the courts at Weſtminſter-hall, there not being convenient room for half the young gentlemen who attend there. *DA.* —*This is a ſign that the* profeſſion *thrives.*

A Mandamus is iſſued out from the court of King's-bench to Sir Tho. Lombe, alderman of Baſſiſhaw-ward, in behalf of Mr. Fludyer, to prevent his ſwearing in Mr. Reynolds as Common Council-man of that ward. *LP.*

'Tis now ſaid the bridge is to be built from Darby-court in Chanel row, to Capt. Ranton's-yard near Stangate. *G.*

On ſaturday the Lady Grace Vane arrived in Groſvenor-ſtreet from the Bath, where ſhe left the hon. Miſs Vane in a fair way of recovery. *DA.* — The laſt letters from Bath adviſe, that ſhe was judg'd paſt all hopes of recovery. *LP.*

We hear there is now in S. Margaret's Work-houſe, Weſtminſter, one Margaret Patten, aged 130, able to walk and ſpin; and came out of Scotland in the reign of King James I. *DJ.*

Laſt wedneſday night ſome ill-deſigning people broke about 30 new lamps in Cheapſide, King-ſtreet, Lawrence-lane, &c. valued at 5 s. each; 'tis ſuppoſed the watchmen were either *drunk*, *aſleep*, or at *a night houſe*, as uſual. *LP.*

Died laſt week at Ely, the rev. Mr. John Bringhurſt, Preceptor of that cathedral church, &c. *P.* —— On wedneſday: Precentor. *DP. DA.* —— On friday in the Strand, Mr. Hemett, operator for the teeth to his Majeſty. *LP.* —— On ſaturday. *DJ.* —— Of the ſmall-pox, Miſs Gardner, aged about 18, only daughter and heir of Ambroſe Gardner, in Brook-ſtreet. *P.* — Peter Hemet, father and ſon, are both living. *DJ. Feb.* 11.

TUESDAY, *Feb.* 10. We are aſſured that the ceremony of the marriage of his highneſs the Prince of Wales, &c. will be perform'd by the Biſhop of London, at St. Paul's cathedral, next month. *P.* — The Princeſs is not expected here 'till the latter end of April. *Feb.* 11.

The ſame day Mr. Baron Comyns took his ſeat in the court of Common-pleas, as one of the Judges, in the room of Mr. Reeves, made Lord Chief Juſtice. *DJ.* — There was a private call of Serjeants at Law, when Will. Forteſcue and John Toller, Eſqrs; were called up and made ſerjeants, the former to qualify himſelf as one of the Barons of the Exchequer. *P. DJ. DA. LP.*

The rev. Dr. Barton, prebendary of Wincheſter, is to preach on thurſday the 19th inſt. at S. Paul's, before the ſons of the clergy. *LP.*

Married a few days ago, Rob. Curſon, of Lancaſhire, Eſq; to Miſs Linn of the ſame county, a beautiful young Lady, with a very handſome fortune. *P.* —— The beginning of laſt week, Abraham Tucker of Berchworth-caſtle in Surrey, Eſq; to Miſs Barker, a beautiful young Lady, with a conſiderable fortune. *DP.*

Died, ſome days ſince, the right hon. Edw. Hopkins, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's hon. privy council in Ireland, and maſter of the revels there. — On ſaturday at Kingſton in Dorſetſhire, James Chriſtmas, Eſq; aged 84. *LP.* —— On ſunday in Friday-ſtreet, Mr. Harwood, a wealthy wholeſale grocer. *DP.* —— Worth 8000 l. *P.* — Yeſterday at Poplar, Mr. John Thomas, an eminent Weſt India merchant. *DA.*

WEDNESDAY *Feb.* 11. On ſaturday his highneſs the Prince of Wales was pleaſed to appoint Mr. Bardow of Norris-ſtreet his diſtiller. *P.*

On monday Mr. Strange, Mr. Chute and Mr. Browne were ſworn in, having been appointed his Majeſty's council learned in the law. *DA.*

Yeſterday Sir Rob. Auſten, of Bexley in Kent, Bar.

was unanimously elected a baron of the port of New Romney, in the room of David Papillon Esq; who made his election for Dover. *LP.*

Married yesterday, at Berwick-street chapel, John Hanbury of Northamptonshire, Esq; to Miss Western, niece to the Lord Viscount Bateman. *DA.*——A beautiful young lady with 15,000 l. fortune. *P.*——30,000 l *DJ.*

Died on monday the 2d inst. in Kentbury in Berkshire, in his 85th year, the rev. Mr. Walter Harte, formerly fellow of Pembroke college, Oxon, prebendary of Wells, canon of Bristol, &c. He retired from publick life at the Revolution, &c. *DP.*——Yesterday Mr. Tho. Fletcher, an eminent haberdasher of small wares, in Cheapside worth upwards of 20,000 l. *LP.*

From the PEGASUS *in Grub-street.*

THE following Doubts in the *Philosopher's Prayer*, 'If thou vouchsafest to regard the thoughts, the 'words, or the actions of men; If thou regardest 'the thoughts of men's hearts; If any of my actions can 'possibly either please or displease thee'; had been charged, by the Writer of the *Letter* in the 298th *Journal*, as being 'so many implicit denials, not only of *reveal'd*, '[concerning which enough was say'd in my last] but 'even of *natural* Religion; and as making God a most 'absurd Being, *i. e.* in truth no God at all. The ancient Heathen Philosophers, all except the *Epicureans*, 'and those of the same stamp, (who, tho' *Deists* in 'pretence, were ever deem'd *Atheists* in reality) acknowledged, and contended, that God governed the world 'by his Providence; took notice of the *actions* of men; 'that some of them were *pleasing*, others *displeasing* to 'him; and that he rewarded the former, and punished 'the latter'.—To this *The Prompter* in No. 98, answered, by denying the charge, and adding, 'To suppose 'the Divine Nature employed, eternally, in *regarding 'the thoughts, the words, or the actions of man*, is what, 'human Pride, desirous of rendering MAN a being of 'very great consequence, may please itself in the thoughts 'of: it may yet go farther, and flatter itself, that the 'Great Author of the Universe has nothing else to do. 'The modester Philosophers were contented to live under 'the general eye of Providence, without making the 'Divinity a minute inspector of their particular 'actions.'——— To which the Letter-writer replied in *Journal* 307. 'I had charg'd this doctrine as 'the direct doctrine of the Epicureans, and as resolving 'into downright *Atheism*. Does not the Vindicator 'confirm this? He is now upon the *Defence*; and, being so, drives this nail to the head and clinches it: he 'has rivetted the doctrine, and pinned himself down to 'it. He gives the same reason for the assertion, as LUCRETIUS did [*whose words are quoted*]. God takes no 'notice of our *particular actions*; because he will not 'or can not be *so employed*: He has *something else to do*, 'That is, he is a narrow, limited, imperfect Being, subject to fatigue, &c. That is again, There is, in truth 'no God at all'. —— By way of rejoinder to all which, *The Prompter* only says, in No. 112. 'By the discovery of Reason, the PROMPTER, as a *Philosopher*, acknowledges the Existence of a supreme Being, governing by *general Laws*, and a *general Providence*; and 'has (as all Creatures ought to have) the profoundest veneration for him'.

The Epicureans *acknowledged* in words *the existence of superior Beings*, or Gods; but in effect or reality deny'd it, by denying their providence in preserving the world, or in at all observing or regarding the actions of mankind. Our Philosopher *acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being*, or God; but denies that he governs the world by a particular providence, or takes any particular notice of *the thoughts, words*, or *actions of man*. As the former were justly charged with *Atheism*, for denying all *Providence* in general: so the latter is as justly liable to the same imputation, for denying the particular providence of God, and his observation of human actions. For this verbal acknowledgment of a *general Providence* is as fallacious as the Epicurean acknowledgment of the Being of a God; and the denial of a particular Providence is a real denial of any *Providence* at all.

God, he says, *governs the world by general laws and a general Providence*, by which he seems to mean no more, (tho' there is just reason to suspect, that he does not mean so much,) than that he preserves the beings and natures of all things in that course and order which had been established according to *general laws*. But this at best takes in only one part of *Providence*; the *preserving* part, and intirely leaves out the *governing* (tho' the word itself is made use of) which directs, suspends, or alters the general influences of natural causes on some occasions, and likewise exerts its power over moral causes, in ruling the minds and actions of men. So that this PHILOSOPHER's *general Providence* does not comprehend, but in an absurd manner, absolutely exclude a *particular Providence*; against which he alleges the very same reasons which the *Epicureans* brought against *Divine Providence* in general.

He represents it as the effect of 'human pride to suppose the Divine Nature employed, eternally, [he means 'continually] *in regarding the thoughts, words, or actions 'of man*'; which he thinks he cannot be, unless *he has nothing else to do:* and as he is *the great Author of the Universe*, he must needs have other employment, and consequently cannot, be at leisure to be *a minute inspector of the particular actions* of men. This is the God, for whom he professes *the profoundest veneration*. But if God be omnipresent, omniscient, and omnipotent, he cannot but at one and the same instant observe all *the thoughts, words, and actions of man*; and with equal ease direct and govern all the parts of the *Universe*, as any particular part, and those things which seem to some the minutest things therein, as well as the greatest. And whoever expresly declares, or plainly insinuates the contrary, as this PHILOSOPHER has done, denies three essential attributes of God, and consequently, not only all his Providence, but his very Being.

BAVIUS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRIDAY, *Feb.* 6. ——— *Paris, Feb.* 11. N. S. By an Arret of Parliament of the 4th, Francoide Chevaucheur was condemn'd to do publick penance in his shirt, with a rope about his neck, and a taper in his hand; and to be banished during 9 years, having been convicted of lending money upon usury. *P. LP.*——Francis. *DP. DJ.* At illegal interest. *DP. DJ.*

SATURDAY, *Feb.* 7. They write from Koningsberg, that King Stanislaus will continue there about till Easter; that the Polish Grandees who are there, refuse to accept of his abdication and discharge him of the oath he took to them, under pretence that any step of that kind would be entirely against the laws and constitution of their country. *DA. DJ.*

On monday by a violent storm which lasted 4 hours, a Dutch East India man was sunk in the Texel, and all her cargoe entirely lost. *DP.*

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 1 half, a 5 8ths. India 170 1 half, 172. S. S. Trading Stock 96, for the Opening. Old Annuities 100 5 8ths, a 11 a 10 7 8ths. New Annuities 119 3 8ths, a 3 4ths, a 5 8ths. Three per Cent. Annuity 101 1 4th, a 3 8ths. Million Bank 111 1 half. African 14. Royal Assurance 103. London Assurance 13 5 8ths New Bank Circulation 6 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. South Sea Bonds 5 l. 6 s. Prem. India ditto 5 l. 18 s. a 19 s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 4 l. 18 s. Prem. English Copper 2 l. 3 s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Salt Tallies 4 a 5 Prem. Emperor's Loan 110 3 4ths a 11.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Large Parcel of Flaw'd and Odd China,
To be Sold Cheap,

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Attendance will be given every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 'till all is sold.

N. B. In the Shop at the said House is sold,

Fine Teas, great Variety of Fanns and China Ware all sound.

And that no person may be imposed on, the lowest price is fixed on all the Goods.

This Day is publish'd,
Price One Shilling,
Distill'd Spirituous LIQUORS *the Bane of the Nation: Being*
SOME CONSIDERATIONS humbly offered to the Honourable the House of Commons.

By which it will appear,

1. That the Landed Interest suffers greatly by distilling of Spirituous Liquors.

2. From a physical Account of the Nature of all spirituous distill'd Liquors, and the malignant Effects they have upon Human Bodies.

3. From the several Disorders and Immoralities occasioned by this sort of Excess, that all Ranks and Orders of Men are concerned in using their utmost Endeavours to put an immediate Stop to it.

With an Appendix, containing,

The late presentments of the Grand Juries of London, Middlesex, and the Tower Hamlets. Together with the Report made by his Majesties Justices of the Peace at Hick's hall

Printed for J. Roberts in Warwick-lane, and are to be sold at the pamphlet Shops, and Booksellers in Town and Country.

Now publish'd,
Numb. XIII. (*Containing the Remainder of the History of the* Babylonian Empire, *the Index, the Chronological Tables, together with those of Weights and Measures, the General Title and Preface; as likewise the Maps and Cuts, which completes* Vol. I.) *of*
AN UNIVERSAL HISTORY, from the earliest Account of Time to the present.

Which comprises not only the General History of the World, but also the particular History of every Empire, Kingdom, and State, from its first Foundation to its Dissolution, or to the present Time, with an exact Account of the Migrations and Conquests of every people; the Successions and Reign of their respective princes, their Religion and Government, Customs, Learning, &c. The Whole immediately extracted from Original Authors, &c. *The Contents of this Vol.* viz.

PART I.

1. The Preface, giving a general Account of the Work.
2. The Introduction, containing the Cosmogony.
3. The History of the Flood.
4. —— Of the Migrations of the Children of Noah, and the peopling of the Earth by them.
5. The General History to the settling of the first Governments and Kingdoms
6. ——Of the Egyptians, to their Conquest by the Babylonians, and after by the Persians.
7. ——— Of the Canaanites, Ammonites, Moabites, &c. till subdued by the Jews.
8. ——— Of the Philistines, Phœnicians and ancient Syrians.

PART II.

9 —— Of the Jews, to the Babylonish Captivity.
10. —— Of the Assyrian Empire, to its Conquest by the Medes and Babylonians.
11. —— Of the Babylonian Empire, to its Destruction by Cyrus.
12. A Copious Alphabetical Index of the Matter, Names and places, with Maps, Cuts, Chronological and other Tables.

Printed for J. Batley, in Pater noster Row; E. Symon, in Cornhill; T. Osborne, in Gray's Inn, and J. Crockatt.

N. B. The Difficulties which have retarded the progress of this Work being actually remov'd, and the whole Copy of the 2d Vol. being in the Undertaker's Hands, and ready for the press, it will be publish'd by 20 Sheets at a Time, price 3 s. 6 d. with all possible Expedition.

FEB. 10, 1735.
There has been in the PRESS *for Two Months last past,* NOW *in great Forwardness, and* SPEEDILY *will be* PUBLISH'd, *Curiously Print'ed in* FOUR VOLUMES *in Octavo, adorn'd with* MAPS *and* CUTTS, *The Price not to exceed Twenty Four Shillings bound,*
A GENERAL HISTORY of CHINA, CHINESE TARTARY, KOREA and THIBET, being a Historical, Geographical, Chronological, Political, and Physical Description of those Countries; done from the Celebrated Work of the PERE DU HALDE, lately Publish'd in French at the Price of TEN GUINEAS.

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This Work is translated by Gentlemen of Learning and Character, whose Names will appear in the Title.

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This Day is publish'd,
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AN Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer. In Twelve Sections The Book is properly an Answer to this Question, 'By what Fate or Disposition of 'Things it has happen'd, that no Poet has equall'd him for '2700 Years, nor any, that we know, ever surpass'd him before?

Sect. I. An Enquiry into Homer's Country and Climate.
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VI. Into the Influence of such a Conjuncture.
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IX. His Journey to Egypt: His Allegories.
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In this Edition there are some Passages illustrated, and several Proofs added by the Author.

London, printed in the year 1736; and sold at J. Oswald's Shop, at the Rose and Crown in the Poultry, near the Royal Exchange; and by other Booksellers in London: As also by the Booksellers of Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh.

Laſt Thurſday, being the firſt Thurſday in February, was publiſh'd,

(With his Majeſty's Royal Licence and Protection)
Containing Twenty Sheets, Pr. 3 s. No. XXXII.

In which are includ'd the Lives *of* Dr. Samuel Clarke, *Monſ.* Le Clerc, *Lord Chief Juſtice* Coke, *with ſeveral original Letters and Papers relating to him*; Collier, *and* Anthony Collins.

Being the Fifth of the Fourth Volume of

A General Dictionary, Hiſtorical and Critical, in which a new and accurate Tranſlation of that of the celebrated Mr. Bayle, with the Corrections and Obſervations printed in the late Paris Edition, is included and interſperſed with ſeveral thouſand Lives never before publiſhed. The whole containing the Hiſtory of the moſt illuſtrious perſons of all Ages and Nations, particularly thoſe of Great-Britain and Ireland, diſtinguiſhed by their Rank, Actions, Learning and other Accompliſhments. With Reflections on ſuch paſſages of Mr. Bayle as ſeem to favour Scepticiſm and the Manichee Syſtem.

By the Rev. Mr. JOHN PETER BARNARD,
The Rev. Mr. THOMAS BIRCH,
Mr. JOHN LOCKMAN, *and other hands.*

Printed for G. Strahan, J. Clarke, and T. Hatchett, in Cornhill; J. Gray, in the Poultry; J. Batley and J. Wood in Pater noſter-row; T. Worral, J. Shuckburgh, in Fleet-ſtreet; J. Wilcox, A. Millar, and C. Corbett, in the Strand; T. Osborne, in Gray's Inn; J. Brindley, in New Bond ſtreet; C. Ward and R. Chandler in Fleet ſtreet, and at their Shop in Scarborough; and ſold by J. Roberts in Warwicklane.

Of whom propoſals for this Work may be had Gratis.

No. XXXIII to be publiſh'd on the firſt Thurſday in March, will contain, among other new and curious Articles, the Lives of Congreve; Cotes the Mathematician, with ſeveral original Letters of his; Cowley the poet; Creech the poet; Cromwell, with a great many of original Letters and papers relating to him; Cudworth; Biſhop Cumberland; Monſ. and Madam Dacier, and Sir William Davenant.

This Day is publiſh'd,

(Beautifully printed in Octavo,)

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A Treatiſe of the Foſſil, Vegetable, and Animal Subſtances, made uſe of in Phyſick. Containing the Hiſtory and Deſcription of them; with an account of their ſeveral Virtues and Preparations. To which is prefixed, an Enquiry into the conſtituent principles of mixed Bodies, and the proper Methods of diſcovering the Nature of Medicines.

By STEPHEN FRANCIS GEOFFROY, M. D
Chemical Profeſſor in the Royal Garden, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

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By G. DOUGLAS, M. D.

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